

Vol. L. No. 16, 144.

BOMBARDED BY REBELS.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

THE TOWN OF CORONEL UNDER SIEGE—THE BRITISH MINISTER SAID TO BE ACTING AS MEDIATOR.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Chili says that the rebels have bombarded Coronel, and that several persons were killed and wounded. The Government troops are trying to surround the insurgents in the Combarbo district.

Paris, Jan. 26.—News has been received here from Buenos Ayres that the British Minister to Chili, J. G. Kennedy, is acting as mediator between the Chilean Government and the insurgents. It is added that President Balmaceda offers to resign.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MATTERS.

THE BEHNING SEA CORRESPONDENCE—THE MODUS VIVENDI WITH PORTUGAL.

London, Jan. 26.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary, said that it was not desirable to publish the diplomatic documents relating to the Behning Sea matter in their present incomplete form. The latest report on the condition of the sea fishery, he added, stated that the weather was unfavorable for fishing, but that the seals were as plentiful as ever. Sir James stated that the convention with Portugal, signed in August last, not having been ratified, England remained in no way engaged in regard to limited boundaries in Africa, excepting so far as contained in the modus vivendi existing in Mozambique. The Government had been informed that Portugal intended to grant a charter to the Mozambique Company, England, however, could not recognize an application for a charter beyond the limits determined upon by the convention. It was not probable that Her Majesty's Government, in view of recent occurrences, would stand a future convention as favorable to the Portuguese claims south of the Zambezi as that which Portugal failed to ratify.

In reference to the arrest in Mexico of the captain of the English vessel *Scudworth*, the Under Secretary said that the British Consul had been in communication with the Mexican authorities, and that the usual legal remedies in such cases would be followed before the British Foreign Office could intervene.

A FIRE ATTRIBUTED TO THE STRIKERS.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAY LINES AGAIN WORKING WELL.

Glasgow, Jan. 26.—The station of the Caledonian Railroad, at Caltonbank, has been destroyed by fire. The police and the railroad officials say they have no doubt that the cause of the fire was an incendiary, and are suspected of having instigated the crime and a number of arrests are contemplated.

The police and scores of private detectives are busy at work hunting for the rascals who attempted to blow up the works here about ten days ago. The detectives are stimulated in their efforts by a reward of \$5,000 which has been offered for the detection of the offenders.

London, Jan. 26.—The strikers on the Scotch railroads are yielding everywhere, and the lines are now working well.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS IN AN ENGLISH TOWN.

London, Jan. 26.—The port of Wexmouth was the scene last night of a disgraceful outbreak upon the part of soldiers belonging to the artillery quartered there. A number of artillerists, it appears, became involved in a fight with civilians. The disturbances attracted a crowd of citizens and also brought reinforcements to the soldiers. Finally the fight became general, and the soldiers, to the number of about seventy or eighty, drew their swords and bayonets and charged through the crowd and down the street, slaying or maiming anybody in their way. The civilians, panic-stricken, fled in all directions, leaving a number of their wounded upon the ground.

When the news of the disturbance reached the officers in charge of the artillerists they ordered the butchers to call the men back to their barracks. Though the riotous artillerists heard the command, they refused to obey and for hours spread terror through the portions of Wexmouth frequented by the military. Finally they were ordered to disband, and they were promptly arrested. All the rioters are to be tried by court-martial, and they also have to answer to the civil authorities.

SIR JOHN POSTON'S DISSOLUTION.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—According to the Conservative organs, Sir John Poston has withdrawn the publication of the notice of dissolution of Parliament. It is generally understood that the cause is the deadlock in the Cabinet, the result of which no one can foresee. There is a strong and growing feeling in Conservative circles that dissolution should be postponed until there is definite loss of the popular vote at Washington and London respecting reciprocity of trade with the United States. Friends of Sir John Poston, however, declare that he is particularly settled that there will be no dissolution until October, and Parliament is to meet in March for a short session.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The Reichstag has today adopted the budget estimates. Herr Kautzsch proposed that the German Government open negotiations with the American Government in reference to the re-coinstitution of silver. Dr. Hamberger, in opposing the proposal, expressed the conviction that the Federal Governments of Germany did not contemplate a change in the currency. Herr von Maltzan, Secretary of State for the Treasury, said that the Prussian Government saw no necessity for altering the monetary standard. Mr. Kautzsch, however, declared that he held that there was no ground for interfering with the present standard.

NO DYNAMITE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Home Secretary, was asked today if there was any foundation for the sensational report sent to the United States by a cable agency, stating that there was a dynamite scare among the authorities here owing to information received from an individual in America. Mr. Matthews authorities, a denial that the Government has heard anything about the matter referred to, and that any extra precautions had been taken, or were being considered, in relation to a dynamite or any other scare.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS IN COLLISION.

Bordeaux, Jan. 26.—A serious encounter took place here today in the neighborhood of the docks. A number of French soldiers and several German troops began exchanging epithets, and finally came to blows. Knives were drawn, and two Germans were seriously injured that they were taken to the hospital. Several Germans and Frenchmen were slightly hurt. One Frenchman was wounded. It is expected that one of the injured Germans will die.

GOAT'S BLOOD AS A CONSUMPTION CURE.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Dr. Berlin and Prof. of the National Academy, exhibited today to their colleagues in this city a new treatment for tuberculosis. Dr. Berlin and Prof. explained that they injected fifteen grams of goat's blood into the muscular tissues of the thighs of two patients, and asserted that cures could be brought about by renewing such injections every ten days.

A LETTER FROM EMIN PACHA.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The "South German Gazette" publishes a letter from Emin Pacha, dated Kassala, October 10, in which he recommends that a station be formed at Kaviroondo, and that all ivory from Ungoro be sent to Kaviroondo instead of to Zanzibar. Emin implies that a boat be sent to him for trading purposes on the Victoria Nyanza before the arrival of a British steamer.

A STEAMER ASHORE NEAR ROTTERDAM.

London, Jan. 26.—The steamer *Lero*, from Baltimore, January 7, for Rotterdam, is aground near the latter place, and is expected to become a total wreck. Part of her cargo may be saved. The crew landed safely.

MR. GLADSTONE REACHES LONDON.

London, Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London today.

FOR CARRYING ON EXCAVATIONS IN DELPHI.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted an appropriation of 500,000 francs to carry on archaeological excavations at Delphi, in Greece.

THE KAISER'S YOUNGEST SON BAPTIZED.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The Emperor's youngest son was baptized today, receiving the name Joachim Josef Humbert.

TO PLACE 25,000,000 FISH IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Fisheries Department is advised that the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New-York have arranged to place in the

DENIALS FROM IRISH LEADERS.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE'S PROCEEDINGS HAVE NOT BEEN DIVULGED.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY SAYS PARNELL HAS NOT FORCED HIM TO "OPEN HIS WAR CHEST."

—PARNELL AND IRELAND—THE BALANCE OF THE DEBTS.

FOUR PUND NOW £30,000.

London, Jan. 26.—The alleged interview with Justin McCarthy, sent out by a cable agency as coming by telegraph from Paris, and purporting to give the result of the last Boulogne conference, is pronounced to be pure conjecture. No settlement in the Irish Parliamentary party has been arrived at.

William O'Brien telegraphs from Paris that the account sent out by a cable agency of what took place at the recent conference at Boulogne is an entire fabrication.

Justin McCarthy, in an interview today, denied the truth of Mr. Parnell's assertion that the latter had forced McCarthy "to open his war chest," and devoted £5,000 to the relief of evicted tenants. Mr. McCarthy said he had felt no inclination about assisting evicted tenants, and that he had in no wise been influenced in his action by Mr. Parnell.

The Heavies declare Mr. Parnell's absolute retirement a condition precedent to the settlement of the question of the Irish Parliamentary leadership. They deny that any terms were ever discussed in consequence of the Boulogne conference.

The National League Fund in Paris will be devoted to tenants' relief.

The Zeland-Balfour Fund has reached £30,000.

In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. Douglas H. Madden, member for Dublin University and Attorney General for Ireland, replied to T. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone, in answer to the latter's question concerning priests acting as agents at the polling booths, especially referring to the recent election in North Kilkenny. The Attorney General for Ireland said that without promulgating an opinion upon the facts or upon the expediency of altering the law, he was indisposed to add to the Government a measure to the Government programme as the introduction of a bill on the subject would entail.

Dublin, Jan. 26.—The Freeman's Journal today, in an editorial, declares that the people of the Waterford yesterday, said: "Unless the people from Athlone to Dublin, Limerick, Tralee and Waterford go back on themselves and swallow their own words, we will not countenance Mr. Parnell's return. Mr. Parnell has a policy—the seceders have none. Like the disaffected Liberals, they have become the tail of an English party."

FOR RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—Spain has accepted the proposal of the United States Government for the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. In political circles it is said that the only serious difficulty in the way of formulating and adopting such a treaty appears to be the Americans' inflexibility on the tobacco question.

MCKINLEY'S OPINION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The correspondent in Washington of a German newspaper has sent an interview with Mr. McKinley in his paper in this city. In this interview Mr. McKinley is quoted as saying that Prince Bismarck's policy of limited liability, which in twenty years brought Germany up to her present state of prosperity, induced him to take up the tariff question in the United States. Mr. McKinley is said to have added that he intended to visit Prince Bismarck, in order to express personally his admiration for that statesman and for his policy.

INSPECTING DOUGLAS CARTER'S NEW THEATRE.

London, Jan. 26.—At the invitation of Douglas Carter, a brilliant comedian today inspected his new open house, at which Sir Arthur Sullivan's grand opera, *The Gondoliers*, is to be produced. The consensus of opinion after the inspection was that the new place of amusement is the most magnificent theatre in all respects yet built in London.

STRANGE EFFECT OF THE LYMPH ON A PATIENT.

Vienna, Jan. 26.—Professor Schreber today exhibited a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the larynx, who had been treated with Dr. Koch's lymph with singular results. The patient's condition had improved under the treatment, but strictly adhering to the policy of limited liability, he had died of the disease.

THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

London, Jan. 26.—The truth of the statement of the *Paris Echo*, in its issue of January 22, regarding the charter granted by Portugal to the Mozambique Company, is strenuously denied here. The *Echo* said that the territory ceded by the charter formed the territory of the British South African Company, and that some of its provisions affected important French interests.

ALLEGED TO HAVE EVADED PAYMENT OF DUTY.

Hull, Jan. 26.—Rumors are afloat respecting trouble in a branch of the Customs Department here, in connection with the discovery that has been made that several persons have received goods without paying duty, and they have been obliged to deposit the amount of the value of the goods and the duties as well. Nineteen hundred dollars in cash is the amount which one dealer had to put up. Detectives are still studying the case, and other merchants may have to make deposits.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA IN COM.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—David McKean, M. P. for Cape Breton, arrived here today. He is much disturbed over the report that the Government intended to offer to the United States reciprocity in coal. Mr. McKean has repeatedly declared that the discovery has been made that several persons have received goods without paying duty, and they have been obliged to deposit the amount of the value of the goods and the duties as well. Nineteen hundred dollars in cash is the amount which one dealer had to put up. Detectives are still studying the case, and other merchants may have to make deposits.

DISORDER IN A FRENCH THEATRE.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The second performance of "Thermidor," which was given tonight, was marred through the noisy interruptions. A large number of malcontents were ejected from the theatre.

ALLIANCE MEN GATHERING IN OHIO.

Omaha, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The city is crowded with members of the National Farmers' Alliance from all the States. A convention of the order convenes in Omaha tomorrow. The session will last three days. Numerous questions of general importance throughout the country will be considered. A feature of the meeting will be a vigorous effort to force the policy of a settlement of the Pacific railroad question. A memorial to Congress advocating a vigorous policy against the companies is expected to be presented.

A petition will be prepared for general circulation throughout the country, to be forwarded to the succeeding Congress, in order to secure concerted action against the Pacific road. The resolutions will be offered in the first hour of the session commencing the Kansas Legislature for its opposition to Indians, and insisting on his defeat. Similar action will be taken to encourage Alliance members in other States, who are now interested in the election of United States Senators. The meeting will be held with closed doors.

TO PROTEST AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Boston, Jan. 26.—Major Henry L. Higginson, who was appointed at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall chairman of a committee to go to Washington to present resolutions and protest against the passage of the bill for the free coinage of silver, has been advised that the Committee on Coinage will give a hearing to the delegation on Wednesday. Mr. Higginson has made up his committee as follows: General F. A. Walker, E. W. Tupper, Jr., Roger Wolcott, Charles C. Jackson, F. W. Brock, Franklin Haven, Jr., and Professor F. W. Taussig.

BALDWIN WITHDRAWS HIS APPEAL.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 26.—William J. Baldwin, who was arrested for having an official ballot in his possession outside of the voting enclosure and was fined \$500, this morning, in the Third District Court, withdrew his appeal from his sentence. The judgment was affirmed. Baldwin's fine is paid. Baldwin will have to serve three months.

A LONG TRIP IN A SMALL LAUNCH.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 26.—Charles E. Lifford and a friend arrived here yesterday from Boston in an eighteen-foot launch, on their way to St. Augustine. They will ship the launch by vessel.

A SETBACK FOR CLOSURE.

THE ALDRICH RESOLUTION DISPLACED IN THE SENATE.

MR. WOLCOTT'S MOTION TO TAKE UP THE APPORTIONMENT BILL CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 35 TO 34—SIX REPUBLICANS, CAMERON, JONES, OF NEVADA, TELLER, WASHINGTON, WOLCOTT AND STEWART, SIDE WITH THE DEMOCRATS—THE EFFECT OF SENATOR STANFORD'S ABSENCE.

Washington, Jan. 26.—By the aid of six Republican Senators—one of whom, Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, made the motion which brought about the result—the Aldrich closure resolution was sent back to the calendar. This was effected by the passage of a motion of Mr. Wolcott, soon after the Senate met, to take up the Apportionment bill. Mr. Delph moved to lay this motion on the table, but this was rejected by the close vote of 34 yeas and 35 nays.

It is an undeniable fact that Senator Aldrich and his Republican colleagues were completely taken by surprise by this action. There was no expectation on their part that any important vote would be reached today, and at least one Republican Senator who was in the city was told that he might safely leave the Capitol to attend to some Department business. Consequently, he was not present when the decisive votes were taken, and it was with difficulty that a pair could be arranged for him.

Senator Stanford is the only Republican recorded as absent and impaired. His vote for the motion to table Senator Wolcott's motion to take up the Apportionment bill would have defeated the motion, as the resulting tie would have called forth the casting vote of the Vice-President, which would without doubt have been in favor of the continued consideration of the closure rule. The same result would have followed the arrangement of a pair by Senator Stanford with a Democratic Senator.

The move made by Senator Wolcott was thoroughly timely from his point of view, for it was expected that in the course of forty-eight hours several Republican Senators, in addition to Senator Stanford, who are now absent from the city, would return, and if they declined to pair the result might have been different.

The future course of events, according to Mr. Aldrich, will depend largely upon Senator Stanford, whose position in regard to the closure rule, it is expected will be definitely ascertained as soon as he returns. Mr. Aldrich says that if Senator Stanford agrees to support the rule, he will ask the Senate to resume its consideration immediately. It is probable that the opposing forces in the Senate will maintain the present position, in order to be prepared to take advantage of any changes in the situation that accident or other causes may bring about.

The Senate met at noon in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending question being the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method of closing debate.

Mr. Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument, begun on Saturday, in opposition to the proposed rule and to the Election bill.

At 1:20 Mr. Morgan yielded for a motion by Mr. Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Delph moved to lay that motion on the table, and the motion was rejected amid much applause—yeas, 34; nays, 35. Senators Cameron, Jones, of Nevada; Stewart, Teller, Washington and Wolcott voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Ingalls was paired with Mr. Stanford.

The following is the vote in detail on the motion to lay Mr. Wolcott's motion on the table:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Carey, Casey, Callahan, Davis, Dwyer, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evans, Fairwell, Fiske, Hale, Hawley, Hendricks, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Wilson, of Iowa—34.

Nays—Messrs. Callahan, Blair, Fiske, Hawley, Hendricks, Hoar, McConnell, McMillan, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Wilson, of Iowa—35.

There was much confusion and much huffing in relation to pairs. Mr. Daniel said that he had been paired with Mr. Spaulding, but as he was informed by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) that the Senator from California (Mr. Stanford) was in favor of proceeding with business, he would transfer Mr. Spaulding's pair to Mr. Stanford and would himself vote. Mr. Aldrich objected to the proposed transfer and insisted that there was no authority for it. Mr. Stewart admitted that he had no direct authority to pair Mr. Stanford with a Senator in favor of the proposed rule, but said that Mr. Stanford had told him before leaving the city for New-York that he was in favor of taking up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Aldrich insisted on the contrary that Mr. Stanford had told him distinctly on several occasions that he was in favor of the pending resolution and of its consideration, and his (Mr. Aldrich) intention, that the proposed transfer would be taking an undue advantage of Mr. Stanford's absence. The controversy developed upon feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Mr. Daniel saying that if there was any doubt of dispute about it he would let his pair with Mr. Spaulding stand—and that was the upshot of it.

Some questions also arose as to the pairs of Senators Shoup and Moody, but the final result was that the pairs stood as follows: Fiske and Brown, Plumb and Gibson, Pettigrew and Pisco, Spaulding and Daniel, Shoup and Callahan, Sanders and Ingalls, Chandler and Binkley, Moody and Hoar, and Hoar and Venable.

Mr. Stanford stands as not paired.

The result was decided as yeas, 34; nays, 35. So the motion to lay on the table was rejected. The amendment was carried with applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries. This was presented by Mr. Edmunds, who insisted that the Chair should enforce the rules of the Senate, and that there was any repetition of the disturbance of the galleries. Mr. Stanford's motion to take up the Apportionment bill, it was carried by a like vote—yeas, 35; nays, 34—the only difference being that Mr. Potter's pair was transferred from Mr. Fiske to Mr. Call.

There was no distinct outbreak of applause at the final success of the movement against the Election bill and the proposed rule. But the feeling of jubilation was not the less great on the Democratic side; and Mr. Blair interposed the remark that when a man was down that was the time to get up, and so now was the time to take up and pass the Election bill. (Cries of "Order" from the Democratic side.)

The resolution for the amendment of the rules having thus been displaced and relegated to the calendar as the Election bill had previously been, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

THE BOYCOTT ON THE FAIR.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The House today passed a resolution against appropriating any money for a State exhibit at the World's Fair unless the Federal Election bill was defeated by almost a strict party vote. The resolution was tabled in the Senate after a warm fight. World's Fair Commissioner Schuch, Democratic, led the opposition. Five other Democrats voted with him.

THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—Hailing for United States Senator was resumed in joint assembly at noon. The first ballot of the day and the twenty-third of the session showed: Palmer, 101; Oakley, 100; Streeter, 32; and the other three without change. The joint assembly then adjourned. The F. M. B. A. Board of the Election bill had previously been defeated. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

SOME ONE LIGHTED A MATCH.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS IN LEXINGTON AVE.

A LEAKING PIPE IN ISAAC B. CONOVER'S HOUSE CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT—MR. CONOVER MAY DIE FROM HIS INJURIES.

Isaac B. Conover, a collector for the Consolidated Gas Company, lives with his wife and family in the brownstone house No. 525 Lexington-ave. The family have been troubled with escaping gas for several days, but although a diligent search was made the location of the leak could not be found. Today morning, at No. 462 Fourth-ave., Patterson, a gas-fitter, of No. 462 Fourth-ave., to the house to find the leak, if possible. Patterson went into the cellar, and in about a half an hour came staggering up the cellar stairs and fell upon the kitchen floor. He had been overcome by the gas. He recovered after a few moments, and said that he had found the leaky pipe and would return to repair it later in the day. He came again with his tools at 5 p. m., and went into the cellar. The noise made by the tool striking against the pipe was heard in the kitchen for a few moments and then there was a loud silence.

Maxey Dunn, a servant, started down to see what the plumber was doing. When half way down the stairs she saw Patterson lying on his back in the corner of the cellar. He was breathing heavily and the girl went to his side and shook him. He was unconscious. The girl, feeling dizzy and being unable to breathe freely, became frightened and rushed upstairs screaming.

Mr. Conover and his son Ira B. had just come home from business, and when they learned what was the matter started for the cellar. David Schwartz, a plumber, living at No. 137 East Forty-eighth-st., heard the woman screaming and ran into the house and accompanied Mr. Conover and his son to the cellar. It was dark in the place at this time and Patterson could be heard breathing faintly. The odor of the gas was stifling and the three men were dizzy in a moment. One of them foolishly struck a match, and with the first flash of flame there was a loud explosion which shook the house and was heard several blocks away. The glass in the lower part of the house was blown out, and the occupants, greatly alarmed, rushed downstairs and out the front door.

Mr. Conover and his son were knocked down by the force of the explosion, but Mr. Schwartz, who was nearest the door, managed to keep his feet and with the assistance of William Boyler, a son-in-law of Mr. Conover, got to a wounded man to a place of safety. When Patterson was carried out it was thought that he was dying. The explosion was heard at Truck House No. 2, in Fifth-st., and the truck was quickly brought to the fire. There were flames in several places in the cellar, and a policeman ran to the nearest engine house and gave the alarm. The fire was put out in a few moments.

There was considerable delay in getting an ambulance, owing to the breakage in the police telegraph and telephone wires. A policeman ran to the nearest station on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, and a call for an ambulance was telegraphed over the wires of the company to the station nearest the Conovers' home. The ambulance was sent to the hospital at once in one of them. Mr. Conover and his son were suffering from severe lacerations in the face, neck and hands, and the ambulance surgeon dressed their wounds temporarily before reaching them to the hospital. Schwartz, who was injured and dazed, went home after his wounds were dressed. Both the Conovers, though severely injured, will probably recover, although the case of the son is against Mr. Conover's. His wife is fifty-five years old.

Patterson was unconscious when he arrived at the hospital, but he is now recovering. He was forced to leave his employment to receive him. He was forced to leave his employment to receive him. He was forced to leave his employment to receive him.

The damage to the building was comparatively light.

LELAND STANFORD HURT.

A CLOSE CALL FOR THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

HIS CAR CRASHED BY A STREET CAR IN FIFTY-NINTH ST., AND HIS HEAD AND SHOULDER INJURED.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, came near being killed yesterday. About 10 o'clock he and his private secretary, John H. McCarthy, took a cab at the Windsor Hotel and started for the American Institute building to look over his great collection of trophies from his trip to Africa. The senator and his secretary were in a cab, and the cab was in the middle of the street when it was struck by a street car. The senator's head and shoulder were injured, and he was taken to the hospital.

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